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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/362,598	07/28/1999	JOEL V. WEINSTOCK	3948/79934	7062

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EXAMINER

ZEMAN, ROBERT A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1645

DATE MAILED: 07/17/2003

29

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/362,598

Applicant(s)

WEINSTOCK ET AL.

Examiner

Robert A. Zeman

Art Unit

1645

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears n th cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 May 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 24,26 and 28-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 24,26 and 28-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5-14-2003 has been entered.

The amendment filed on 5-14-2003 has been entered. Claim 26 has been amended. Claims 24, 26 and 28-32 are pending and currently under examination.

Claim Rejections Withdrawn

The rejection of claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being rendered vague and indefinite by the use of the phrase "one or more further steps of fractionating and assaying" is withdrawn in light of the amendment thereto.

Claim Rejections Maintained

35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Art Unit: 1645

The rejection of claims 24, 26 and 28-32 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for an *in vitro* method of determining the immune response the co-infection of mice with *M. avium* and *S. mansoni* (either with or without TNBS treatment) or the infection of mice with *T. muris* (with TNBS treatment) by determining the amounts of IL-4, IL-5 and IFN- γ , does not reasonably provide enablement for a method of screening an helminthic parasite preparation for one or more components that reduce excessive Th1 immune responses, wherein said preparation is prepared by fractionating and sub-fractionating the helminthic preparation is maintained for reasons of record. The specification still does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Applicant argues:

1. Homogenization is discussed on page 18, line 25 to page 19 line 11 of the specification.
2. Fractionating is defined in the specification as “the process of dividing a helminthic homogenate or fraction of a homogenate into smaller sub-portions or fractions on the basis of some physical, chemical or biochemical property” (page 9, lines 17-19).
3. Sub-fractioning is defined in the specification as subjecting a fraction to a further step of fractioning (page 8, lines 19-23).
4. The specification states that the fractionation can be performed using one or more chromatographic techniques which are defined (at page 9, lines 20-22) as “a technique that separates components of a mixture based on size, charge, molecular weight, hydrophilic/hydrophobic interactions, solvent interactions and/or specific binding interactions”

Art Unit: 1645

and that such techniques include column chromatography, HPLC, FPLC, matrix-affinity, chromatography, reverse-phase chromatography and electrophoretic separation.

5. Fractions and sub fractions can be obtained by any method known in the art and preferred by the one practicing the invention.
6. Predictability of the activity of embodiments that may be embraced within the claims is not a requirement of the statute.
7. The claimed methods are drawn to methods of screening the helminthic parasite preparations for the ability to reduce an excessive Th1 immune response.
8. The fractions and sub fractions can be assayed for activity (i.e. reducing an excessive Th1 immune response) utilizing assays described on page 21, line 21 to page 22, line 16 of the specification.
9. Infection of mice is illustrated in Example 1.
10. Down regulation of an ongoing Th1 response is shown in Example 2.
11. Attenuation of a Th1-type gut inflammation in mice by treatment of helminthes is shown in Example 3.
12. Down modulation of Crohn's disease in humans is shown in Example 6.
13. Down modulation of ulcerative colitis in humans is shown in Example 7.
14. Protection against multiple sclerosis in mice is shown in Example 8.
15. The specification provides ample guidance on the assays in which said fractions and sub fractions can be used.
16. Sufficient guidance is provided to enable one of ordinary skill in art to perform the "assay step" *in vivo*.

Art Unit: 1645

17. The specification provides sufficient guidance with regard to what parameters and markers are measured, how they are measured and how the samples are obtained.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and deemed non-persuasive.

With regard to Points 1-5, the Office agrees with Applicant's assertion that the methods of obtaining fractions and sub-fractions claimed in the instant claims constitute methods known in the art and hence would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. However, said methods are not sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make **and use** the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

With regard to Points 6-8, while the specification prophetically discusses the testing of sub-fractions, it does not disclose how said **sub-fractions** were used in the assay. Moreover, the specification does not provide guidance as to which biological functions (other than IL-4, IL-5 and IFN- γ production) should be tested or how the testing of said functions would result in identifying "one or more components that reduce an excessive Th1 response".

With regard to points 16 and 17, the specification is silent on how one would perform the "assay" step of the claimed methods *in vivo*. The specification provides no guidance on what parameters or markers are measured, how said parameters or markers are measured or even how samples are obtained. Given the total lack of guidance provided by the specification showing sub-fractionation of preparations and how one would perform the claimed method *in vivo*, it would require undue experimentation by one of skill in the art to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with the claimed subject matter.

Art Unit: 1645

With regard to Points 9-15, the working examples cited do not apply to the instant invention as they exemplify the use of intact ova not the *in vivo* screening of helminthic fractions or sub-fractions. All the disclosed assays were performed *in vitro*.

Therefore, for the reasons set forth above the specification is only enabling for an *in vitro* method of determining which helminthic fractions or sub-fractions can affect the an immune response in mice co-infected with *M. avium* and *S. mansoni* (either with or without TNBS treatment) or the infection of mice with *T. muris* (with TNBS treatment) by determining the amounts of IL-4, IL-5 and IFN- γ .

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

The rejection of claim 32 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention is maintained for reasons of record.

Claim 32 is still vague and indefinite since it is unclear how one would assay activity *in vivo*. Applicant argues that said claim encompasses all assays that are performed *in vivo* to detect a reduction in an excessive Th1 immune response.

Applicant argues:

1. Infection of mice is illustrated in Example 1.
2. Down regulation of an ongoing Th1 response is shown in Example 2.

Art Unit: 1645

3. Attenuation of a Th1-type gut inflammation in mice by treatment of helminthes is shown in Example 3.

4. Down modulation of Crohn's disease in humans is shown in Example 6.

5. Down modulation of ulcerative colitis in humans is shown in Example 7.

6. Protection against multiple sclerosis in mice is shown in Example 8.

7. The specification provides ample guidance on the assays in which said fractions and sub fractions can be used.

8. Sufficient guidance is provided to enable one of ordinary skill in art to perform the "assay step" *in vivo*.

9. The specification provides sufficient guidance with regard to what parameters and markers are measured, how they are measured and how the samples are obtained.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and deemed non-persuasive.

Said claim not only fails to identify what, if any, assays would be considered an "*in vivo* assay" to detect a reduction in an excessive Th1 immune response, but fails to recite the active steps required in order to fulfill the stated objective of the method claim. Moreover, the working examples cited do not apply to the instant invention as they exemplify the use of intact ova not the *in vivo* screening of helminthic fractions or sub-fractions. All the disclosed assays were performed *in vitro*.

35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 1645

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The instant claims are drawn to a method of screening a helminthic preparation for one or more components that reduce an excessive Th1 immune response. The method comprises preparing and fractionating the preparation and assaying the products for the ability to reduce an excessive Th1 immune response.

The rejection of claims 24, 26 and 28-32 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pearce et al. (Journal of Exp. Medicine, Vol.173, pages 159-166, 1991) in view of Pearce et al. (PNAS, Vol. 85, pages 5678-5682, 1988) is maintained for reasons of record.

Applicant argues:

1. Pearce et al. (1988) disclose vaccinating mice with paramyosin protein which was shown to stimulate T lymphocytes from vaccinated mice to produce lymphokines (i.e. IFN γ) and that

Art Unit: 1645

lymphocytes from mice vaccinated with paramyosin were found to produce IFN γ in response to living schistosomula.

2. Elevated IFN γ production is an excessive Th1 immune response. Therefore Pearce et al. does not teach a method of reducing an excessive Th1 response but rather causing an excessive Th1 immune response.

3. Pearce et al. (1991), teaches vaccination of mice with attenuated larval stages of the parasite in order to reduce subsequent infection by that parasite.

4. Pearce et al. (1991) disclose that data shows enhanced IFN γ synthesis by cells from infected animals and that T cells from vaccinated mice of prepatently infected animals responded primarily with Th1 lymphokines.

5. Like Pearce et al. (1988), Pearce et al. (1991) does not teach a method of reducing excessive Th1 immune response.

6. Neither reference discloses the claimed method, nor can they be combined in such a way as to render obvious said method.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and deemed non-persuasive.

With regard to Points 2 and 5, Applicant is reminded that the instant claims are drawn to a method of screening a helminthic preparation for one or more components that reduce an excessive Th1 immune response. The method comprises preparing and fractionating the preparation and assaying the products for the ability to reduce an excessive Th1 immune response. They are not drawn to methods of reducing a Th1 immune response.

As outlined in the previous Office action, **Pearce et al. (1991)** disclose a method of identifying antigens from the helminthic parasite *Schistosoma mansoni* for the ability to reduce

Art Unit: 1645

Th1 responses (see abstract and pages 164-165). Said method comprises preparing parasite antigens e.g. cercariae, soluble extracts of schistosomula, adult worms and eggs (see Material and Methods section, page 160) and screening those preparation for the production of either IFN γ (Th1 response cytokine) or IL-5 (Th2 response cytokine)(see figures 1, 5 and Tables 2-3). Pearce et al. (1991), contrary to Applicant's assertion (Point 4), clearly disclose "Th2 response in infected animals was shown to be induced by schistosome eggs and directed largely against egg antigens" (see abstract lines 10-12). Therefore, **the method disclosed by Pearce et al. (1991)** differs from the claimed invention in that they do not explicitly disclose a method of preparing an helminthic parasite antigen comprising homogenizing, separating homogenate fractions and identifying sub-fractions for biological activity. However, Pearce et al. (1988) disclose a method of preparing antigens from *Schistosoma mansoni* that comprises obtaining adult schistosomes, homogenizing in phosphate buffered saline, centrifuging and purifying by immunoaffinity chromatography (see pages 5678-5679). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare *Schistosoma* antigens utilizing the homogenization and immunoaffinity column chromatography disclosed by Pearce et al. (1988) and assay the resulting fractions for the ability to reduce excessive Th1 responses utilizing the assay methods disclosed by Pearce et al. (1991). It would have been expected, barring evidence to the contrary, that the purified schistoma antigens would be identified for their ability to reduce excessive Th1 responses because Pearce et al. (1991) specifically identify and compare antigens and their abilities to down regulate Th1 cytokine production. It should be noted that Applicant has maintained that the homogenization and sub fractionation of a

Art Unit: 1645

helminthic preparation is well known in the art and hence would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert A. Zeman whose telephone number is (703) 308-7991. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Thursday, 7am -5:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynette Smith can be reached on (703) 308-3909. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-4242 for regular communications and (703) 308-4242 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Zeman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" and last name "Zeman" clearly distinguishable.

Robert A. Zeman
July 16, 2003